

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

JAMES A. BATTLE, JR.,

Plaintiff,

v.

ARLEN HATTLE, BERNARD WARNER,
STEPHEN LARD, DAWN THOMPSON,
LAURENCE MAYS, K. BRUNER, ELDON
VAIL,

Defendants.

No. C13-5086 BHS/KLS

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
COUNSEL

Before the Court is Plaintiff's Motion for Temporary Appointment of Counsel. ECF No. 6. Having carefully considered Plaintiff's request and balance of the record, the Court finds that the motion should be denied.

DISCUSSION

No constitutional right exists to appointed counsel in a § 1983 action. *Storseth v. Spellman*, 654 F.2d 1349, 1353 (9th Cir. 1981). *See also United States v. \$292,888.04 in U.S. Currency*, 54 F.3d 564, 569 (9th Cir. 1995) (“[a]ppointment of counsel under this section is discretionary, not mandatory.”) However, in “exceptional circumstances,” a district court may appoint counsel for indigent civil litigants pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) (formerly 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d)). *Rand v. Roland*, 113 F.3d 1520, 1525 (9th Cir. 1997), *overruled on other grounds*, 154 F.3d 952 (9th Cir. 1998) (emphasis supplied.) To decide whether exceptional circumstances exist, the court must evaluate both “the likelihood of success on the merits [and] the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims *pro se* in light of the complexity of the legal

1 issues involved.” *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986) (quoting
2 *Weygandt v. Look*, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983)). A plaintiff must plead facts that show he
3 has an insufficient grasp of his case or the legal issue involved and an inadequate ability to
4 articulate the factual basis of his claim. *Agyeman v. Corrections Corp. of America*, 390 F.3d
5 1101, 1103 (9th Cir. 2004).

6 That a *pro se* litigant may be better served with the assistance of counsel is not the test.
7 *Rand*, 113 F.3d at 1525. Moreover, the need for discovery does not necessarily qualify the
8 issues involved as “complex.” *Wilborn*, 789 F.2d at 1331. Most actions require development of
9 further facts during litigation. But, if all that was required to establish the complexity of the
10 relevant issues was a demonstration of the need for development of further facts, then
11 practically all cases would involve complex legal issues. *Id.*

12 Plaintiff asks for the “temporary” appointment of counsel to assist in the inspection of
13 evidence, which Plaintiff believes raises issues of privacy, safety, and security. ECF No. 6, p. 2.
14 These are not exceptional circumstances. Issues of privacy, safety, and/or security may be dealt
15 with, if necessary, in discovery orders.

16 Plaintiff has demonstrated an ability to articulate his claims *pro se* in a clear fashion
17 understandable to this Court. Based on Plaintiff’s allegations, the Court notes that this is not a
18 complex case involving complex facts or law. In addition, Plaintiff presents no evidence to
19 show that he is likely to succeed on the merits of his case. While Plaintiff may not have vast
20 resources or legal training, he meets the threshold for a *pro se* litigant. Concerns regarding
21 investigation, access to legal resources or examination of witnesses are not exceptional factors,
22 but are the type of difficulties encountered by many *pro se* litigants. Plaintiff has failed in his
23 burden to demonstrate an inability to present his claims to this Court without counsel.
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1 Accordingly, it is **ORDERED**:

2 (1) Plaintiff's motion for counsel (ECF No. 6) is **DENIED**.

3 (2) The Clerk shall send a copy of this Order to Plaintiff.
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5 **DATED** this 13th day of February, 2013.
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8 Karen L. Strombom
9 United States Magistrate Judge
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